

**LAUREL COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Laurel	Mosses	<i>Neckera pennata</i>		T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
		On vertical substances, most commonly on the trunks of trees, sometimes on rock, rarely on logs or stumps, in coniferous forests, often in coves and wind gaps in the mountains (Crum and Anderson). In KY, all in sandstone ravines, usually noted as narrow, on bark.								
Laurel	Mosses	<i>Polytrichum pallidisetum</i>	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
		On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>	Blue Monkshood	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Ageratina luciae-brauniae</i>	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	17	1	3	0	0
		MOIST, SHELTERED (BEHIND DRIP LINE) BY SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES.								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Bartonia virginica</i>	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
		Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 1998); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 1998); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>	Prairie Redroot	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
		Sandy or rocky soil, plains, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, associated with sandstone boulder-cobble bars and limestone cobble bars (Medley 1993).								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweet-fern	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Disturbance (fire) mediated. river bars, open woods, clearings and pastures, often on sandy soil.								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium kentuckiense</i>	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	4	1	1	0	0
		Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>	Tawny Cotton-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
		Peaty sites, occurring in the mountains in bogs and fens, in the piedmont (formerly) in bogs, in the fall-line sandhills in burned-out pocosins, in the coastal plain in pocosins, acidic seeps, and peat-burn pools (Weakley 1998).								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Eurybia saxicastellii</i>	Rockcastle Aster	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	6	0	0	0	0
		Thickets in transition from open boulder-cobble bars to adjacent slope forest.								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Gratiola pilosa</i>	Shaggy Hedgehyssop	T /	G5? / S2	2	0	0	0	0
		Wet meadows, riverbank seeps, pond margins, pine barrens; also sandy woods, clearings and roadsides (Fernald 1970).								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Gratiola viscidula</i>	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
		Marhes, pond margins and alluvial woods (Fernald 1970); wet streambanks.								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Hexastylis contracta</i>	Southern Heartleaf	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Deciduous forests with acidic soil.								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i>	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
		Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	White Walnut	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		MESIC WOODED RAVINES AND ALONG STREAMS								
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	9	1	0	4	0
		Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.								

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Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Lobelia nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Lobelia	T /	G4G5 / S2	5	0	1	0	0
	Damp to dry sandy soil, wet meadows, sandy swamps.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Lycopodiella appressa</i>	Southern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Bogs or sandy banks in acid soils; also savannas (Weakley 1998)..									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Platanthera cristata</i>	Yellow-crested Orchid	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Dry to moist open soil, thickets, woods, and bogs, moist open ephemeral streamheads, pond margins.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i>	White Fringeless Orchid	E / C	G2G3 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	Partial shade or open seepage areas both wooded and herbaceous including swamps, floodplain forests, seepage slopes.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i>	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	SWIFTLY FLOWING WATER, ATTACHED TO ROCKS IN RAPIDS OF LARGER RIVERS									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Polygala paucifolia</i>	Gaywings	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist rich woods (Cronq. 1991)									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Rhynchospora recognita</i>	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	SWAMPS, BOGS, AND OPEN WET SOIL.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Saxifraga michauxii</i>	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet ledges and rocky woods in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Solidago gracillima</i>	Southern Bog Goldenrod	S /	G4? / S2?	3	0	0	0	0
	SWAMPS AND OTHER MOIST PLACES(CRONQUIST); IN KY, OPEN ROCKY RIVER BANKS.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. racemosa</i>	Rand's Goldenrod	S /	G5T3? / S3	6	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	10	0	0	0	0
	Riverbanks and boulder/cobble bars that are periodically flood scoured.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Symphyotrichum concolor</i>	Eastern Silvery Aster	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry sandy open oak-pine woods and barrens, and roadsides.									
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	Northern Fox Grape	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Vascular Plants	<i>Vitis rupestris</i>	Sand Grape	T /	G3 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
	Sandy deposits of rocky river shores.									
Laurel	Gastropods	<i>Fumonelix wetherbyi</i>	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	UNDER LOGS AND IN MOIST LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND IN RAVINES (HUBRICHT 1985). IN KENTUCKY, MACGREGOR (PERS COMM) FOUND THE SPECIES ON EXTREMELY STEEP, FORESTED SLOPES ADJACENT TO CLIFFLINES, NEAR ROCK OUTCROPS, OR IN AND AROUND BOULDER TALUS.									
Laurel	Gastropods	<i>Leptoxis praerosa</i>	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	4	0	0	0	0
	CALL (1895) INDICATED THAT IN THE OHIO RIVER AT THE FALLS IT OCCURRED IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION WHERE THE BOTTOM IS CLEAN ROCK OR ROCK WITH ABUNDANT "CONFERVOID" VEGETATION.									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Alasmidonta atropurpurea</i>	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	5	1	0	1	0
	Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstitial spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).									
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i>	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	4	3	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.									

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Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Anodontoides denigratus</i>	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	2	0	0	2	0
		INHABITS SAND, SILT, MUD, AND SMALL GRAVEL OFTEN NEAR COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN POOLS AND RUNS WITH SLOW CURRENT IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS.								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
		Medium to large, clear streams and rivers with clean-swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). Ahlstedt (1984) indicated that E. brevidens remains buried in the substrate except during spawning.								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i>	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SHALLOW RIFFLES OR SHOALS OF RUBBLE, GRAVEL AND SAND (WILSON AND CLARK 1914, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON NO DATE). IT MAY LIVE BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE SUBSTRATE DURING CERTAIN TIMES OF THE YEAR (GORDON NO DATE).								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i>	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
		GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	1	0
		Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pegias fabula</i>	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	2	1	0	0
		Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema oviforme</i>	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	2	3	1	0	0
		Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals, generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Ptychobranhus subtentum</i>	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / C	G2G3 / S1	1	1	1	1	0
		Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species to be ubiquitous in Little South Fork riffles 10-25 cm deep in all but the swiftest current.								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
		SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Toxolasma lividus</i>	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	2	0	3	1	0
		SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
		INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Laurel	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa trabalis</i>	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	40	6	12	0	0
		SAND OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, BUT ALSO HISTORICALLY KNOWN FROM BARS IN THE MAINSTREAM CUMBERLAND RIVER (CLARKE 1981, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								
Laurel	Insects	<i>Dannella provonshai</i>	An Ephemerellid Mayfly	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		STREAMS IN THE OZARK MOUNTAINS AND APPALACHINA PLATEAU (RANDOLPH AND MCCAFFERTY 1998).								
Laurel	Insects	<i>Lyttosis permagnaria</i>	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		DRY OAK, OAK-HICKORY, OR SCRUB, SOMETIMES WITH SOUTHERN PINES IN CANOPY. MAY BE RESTRICTED TO OLD-GROWTH AREAS (SCHWEITZER 1989).								
Laurel	Insects	<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i>	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	3	1	0	0	0
		SAND AND GRAVEL IN SWIFTLY FLOWING, UNPOLLUTED AND UNDAMMED RIVERS (CARLE 1987, COOK 1992).								

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Laurel	Insects	<i>Polygonia faunus</i>	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		A species of boreal forests, most often seen along streams, roadsides, sipping moisture from dirt roads or in glades or outcrops. Not regularly seen in the east south of where spruce and fir are common or below about 1300 meters in the Appalachians.. Reports from hot deciduous forests (e.g. around Philadelphia) are in error.								
Laurel	Insects	<i>Stylurus notatus</i>	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		LARGE-RIVER SPECIES (SCHWEITZER 1989).								
Laurel	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma cinereum</i>	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	27	1	0	0	0
		Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.								
Laurel	Fishes	<i>Ichthyomyzon greeleyi</i>	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		CLEAN, CLEAR, SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS WITH HIGH GRADIENT AND MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND WARREN 1986). AMMOCOETES LIVE IN LOW GRADIENT AREAS OF THESE STREAMS IN SAND, MUD, AND ORGANIC DEBRIS.								
Laurel	Fishes	<i>Percina squamata</i>	Olive Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
		Prefers upland streams and rivers with high gradient chutes and deep riffles composed of cobble and boulders (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Occasionally in the lower reaches of clean tributaries to rivers (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).								
Laurel	Fishes	<i>Phenacobius uranops</i>	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS TO SMALL RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT, PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND PEBBLE AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Laurel	Fishes	<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
		Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981, Starnes and Starnes 1978a,b, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Laurel	Reptiles	<i>Eumeces anthracinus</i>	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West Virginia). Individuals often shelter under logs and rocks near water. Sometimes they take refuge in water. One nest was under a piece of shale (Mount 1975).								
Laurel	Reptiles	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.								
Laurel	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).								
Laurel	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Laurel	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								
Laurel	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Laurel	Breeding Birds	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	1	0	0	0	0
		PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).								

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						E	H	F	X	U
Laurel	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	13	0	0	0	0
		Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								
Laurel	Mammals	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.								
Laurel	Mammals	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.								
Laurel	Mammals	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Lieb's bats use a variety of habitats. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along cliffines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.								
Laurel	Communities	<i>Appalachian acid seep</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	<i>Appalachian mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	1	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	<i>Appalachian pine-oak forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	<i>Bottomland hardwood forest</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	<i>Cumberland plateau gravel/cobble bar</i>		/	GNR / S2	3	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	<i>Hemlock-mixed forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Laurel	Communities	<i>Riparian forest</i>		/	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0